### NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1883.

### FRENCH PRETENDERS.

M. FABRE'S BILL AGAINST THEM PASSED. THE PRINCES PROHIBITED FROM FILLING ANY CIVIL OR MILITARY POST - THE PRESIDENT GIVEN POWER TO EXPEL THEM.

In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday M. Fabre's compromise bill was passed by a vote of 343 to 163. The bill prohibits the Princes from filling any civil or military post, empowers the President to expel them, and imposes a penalty of from one to five years' imprisonment for the violation of a decree of expulsion. The debate which preceded this action was characterized by sevexciting scenes. The Prince de was censured for a remark, and the words of M. Paul de Cassagnac created an uproar. The bill will be submitted to the Senate as soon as possible.

#### SCENES IN THE CHAMBER.

THE VIEWS OF M. FALLIERES-M. PAUL DE CAS-SAGNAC CAUSES AN UPROAR-THE PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

PARIS, Feb. 1 .- In the Chamber of Deputies today M. Fallières, President of the Council, being absent, M. Develle, Under Secretary of the Interior, read the conclusion of the Premier's speech on the bill for the exclusion of pretenders from

M. Fallières argued in favor of the Government's proposals, that the Comte de Paris, by recognizing the Comte de Chambord, had reaffirmed the claims of the Bourbons. The Republic, therefore, was justified in taking precautions. He did not ask for the wholesale expulsion of the princes, as such a violent measure would affect some inoffensive persons. The present measure did not threaten the Army, as it was aimed only against a system of appointment by virtue of royal birth which was derogatory to the rules of promotion. It was unnecessary that the bill should provide against the event of a congress of the two chambers electing a prince as the President of the Republic, as it simply enacted precautions and did not aim at placing obstacles in the way of any manifestation of the popular will.

M. Madier de Montjau, Republican, urged the immediate expulsion of all princes.

The general debate on the Government's proposals was then declared closed, and the Chamber decided, by a vote of 396 yeas to 134 nays, to pass to the discussion of M. Fabre's compromise bill. M. Andrieux, Republican, proposed an amendment substituting for the first clause of the bill, depriving princes of civil rights, a declaration of the rights of man, proclaiming that all citizens of the Republic were equal before the law, and eligible to all offices according to their capacities. M. Audreux was loudly interrupted by members of the Left. He declared they had no right to interrupt in the name of liberty. The bill, he said, was merely an advertisement of pretenders, of whom the country would otherwise be ignerant, He did not admire the little Robespierres and St. Justs who parodied the blood-stained page of history. M. Andrieux withdrew his amendment, which was reintroduced, slightly modified, by M. Cunéo d'Ornano, Bonapartist, but the Chamber rejected it by a vote of 289 to 56.

M. Pelletan, amid the protests of the Right and acrimonious disputes, urged the adoption of M. Floquet's proposal. The Prince de Léon, Legitimist. said he wondered that a general could have been found in the French Army-The remainder of the sentence was drowned in the uproar which prevailed, but it was understood to refer to the acceptance of the Ministry of War by General Thibaudin.

A formal censure on the Prince de Léon was passed. M. Deves, Minister of Justice, declared that the question lay between M. Floquet's proposal and the bill in which the Government limited itself to placing on record the power of the Republic to protect itself without necessarily exiling all the

Princes. jected by a vote of 352 to 172. Several motions for an adjournment were then made, but the Chamber, by a vote of 282 to 115, decided to continue the sitting without any suspension until the proposals

General Thibaudin said the question did not set a precedent for depriving officers of their rank, as

precedent for depriving officers of their rank, as
the precenders would be placed permanently on the
retired list. As Minister of War, he formally entered upon the engagement to carry out the law as
passed. No disloyal influence, he said, need be
feared in the Army, which was wholly devoted to
its duty and would, if necessary, energetically defend the Republic.

M. Bailue's proposal cashiering the Orleans
Princes was then rejected by 377 nays to 129 yeas.

M. Fabre's bill was passed by a vote of 343 to 163,
and the Chamber adjourned for a week.

Before a division was had the three clauses of the
bill were separately passed. The first clause pro-

Before a division was had the three clauses of the bill were separately passed. The first clause prohibits princes from filling any civil or military post, the second empowers the President to decree their expulsion, and the third enacts a penalty of from one to five years' imprisonment for a violation of such decree.

On the question of the whole bill being put M. Delafosse, Bonapartist, explained that he and several members of the Extreme Left, having themselves been proscribed, could not support the bill, and he urgently appealed to the members of the Chamber similarly situated to abstain from voting. The debate in the Chamber of Deputies lasted ten hours. A noticeable feature was the Right's organized system of obstruction. M. Paul de Cassagnae taunted the Cabinet with having been unable to hours. A noticeable feature was the Right's organized system of obstruction. M. Paul de Cassagnac taunted the Cabinet with having been unable to find a Minister of Marine. He objected to the statement of General Thibaudin that the soldiers were devoted to the Republic. "The army belongs to France," he said. "When you tell us to go get killed for France we shall go, but not for the Republic."

Amid a storm of exasperation and disapproval

public."
Amid a storm of exasperation and disapproval from the Left, M. de Cassagnac declared that the army was demoralized by the proscriptional measure, and that the turn of the Princes' friends would

The Expulsion bill will be brought before the

Senate as quickly as possible.

President Grévy continues to cherish the hope that he will soon have occasion to dissolve the Chambers.

M. de Mahy, Minister of Agriculture, has been provisionally intrusted with the direction of the

provisionally intrusted with the direction of the Ministry of Marine.

London, Feb. 2.—A Vienna dispatch to The Daily Telegraph says that the conviction is gaining ground that the French are on the eve of fresh trouble. The position of affairs is likely to grow worse before it improves. The crisis has thrown France's relations with the European Powers into confusion.

The Standard's Paris correspondent says that the debate in the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday was poor and tame, and would have been monotonous, but for the tempestuous scene at the close.

close. The Daily News's Paris dispatch says: "Differences between MM. Fallières and Deves were the cause of the latter's not reading the remainder of M. Fallières's speech in the Chamber of Deputies yesterlay, as was expected. General Thibaudin explained that the Expulsion bill dud not strike the Princes off the army roll. but removed them from active service, leaving them their rank."

# THE MILWAUKEE FIRE INVESTIGATION.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 1 .- The testimony in the Milwaukee fire investigation was finished to-day. Herman Strauss, ex-member of the Fire Department, who rescued many lives, said that the extension ladder was badly handled, most of the crew never having been drilled. The ladder was in bad condition and broke. It had not been handled for years. A number of witnesses, among them Dr. Spearman, were examined, and the jury was instructed to return a verdict upon the following points: "The manner; by whom, if known; the cause, if ascertained; if by the negligence of any person. owner or occupant, servant or master; the time and place of the beginning of the fire, and if accidental." The jury deliberated several hours and then adjourned until

Scheder, who was arrested for setting the hotel on fire, publishes a statement to-day, embodying a denial of having removed the billiard balls, explaining the removal of the whiskey as being caused by want of room in the hotel, and stating that the insurance was not more than the actual value of stock. The statement was written by a lawyer, at Scheller's dictation, in jail.

The remains of Gertrude Donahus, wife of John Gil-

bert Donabue, the actor, were sent to her father's home at Blood's Station, N. Y., to-day. William E. Cramer and wife, who were injured at the time of the fire, were declared out of dauger by their physicians to-day.

### GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

EDMUND YATES SUED FOR LIBEL. LONDON, Feb. 1 .- The Queen's Bench Division to-day granted a rule nisi for a criminal information for libel against Edmund Yates, the proprietor of The World, at the suit of the Earl of Lonsdale. The alleged libel consisted in a paragraph published in *The World*, which the Earl of Lonsdale contends was intended to indicate him as the person who recently eloped with a young lady.

The paragraph referred to in the foregoing dispatch is probably the following, which appeared in a recent issue of The World :

A strange story is in circulation in certain sporting circles concerning the elopement of a young lady of very high rank and noble birth with a young peer whose marriage was one of affection but whose wife has unfortunately fallen into a delicate state of health. The clopement is said to have taken place from the hunting field. The young lady, who is only one or two-and-twenty, is a very fair rider and the gentleman a master of bounds.

The Earl of Lonsdale succeeded his brother, the husband of the Lady Lonsdale who has been talked of so much as a beauty, last February.

PRINCE BISMARCK ILL. BERLIN, Feb. 1 .- Prince Bismarck is indisposed, nd will probably be confined to his bed for several

days.

Later.—Prince Bismarck's neuralgic ailment is

A SPEECH BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN. London, Feb. 1 .- Mr. Chamberlain President of the Board of Trade, at a banquet at Swansea last vening, said that the next session of Parliament will be an interesting, but not an exciting one Matters relating to England and Scotland demanded consideration. He believed that the recent measures passed would bring about a settled state of affairs in Ireland. "We could not," Mr. Chamor alians in Ireland. We could not, and Chamberlain said, "allow ourselves to have a Poland within four hours of our slores. The Government have done all they possibly could to legislate for Ireland, they hoped with success. If a firm hand is required, it must be exercised."

THE ALLEGED IRISH CONSPIRATORS. LONDON, Feb. 1 .- The Press Association states that several warrants are still out in Ireland against members of secret organizations, and that information in relation to crimes committed continues to come in freely.

A committee of Irishmen has been formed in Lon don to collect a "fair-trial fund" for the benefit of the prisoners charged with conspiracy to murder Government officials, now undergoing examination in Dublin. An appeal which is to be distributed at the doors of the Catholic churches, calls upon the Irish to find funds with which to combat the testi-mony of spies and informers.

### RELATIONS OF THE POWERS.

BERLIN, Feb. 1 .- The Cross Gazette says: "The Cavorable impression which the visit to Vienna of M. de Giers, the Russian Foreign Minister, has produced, is clearly reflected in the general calm which ensued when it was perceived that the Powers intend making an effort to preserve the peace of The Vienna Presse states that no agreement has been arrived at between Austria and Roumania in regard to the Danubian question.

THE CORONATION OF THE CZAR. LONDON, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from Tilsit to the Exchange Telegraph Company says: "The Czar and Czarina will proceed in the middle of April to Moscow, and will be solemnly consecrated at the

Church of our Saviour by two metropolitan arch-

bishops, assisted by about twelve bishops. The date of the coronation is finally fixed for May 27. KILLED IN A PANIC IN A FACTORY. BOMBAY, Feb. 1.-Twenty-three persons were killed and twenty-eight injured during a panic in a weol factory here to-day, caused by dust blowing into one of the rooms.

LOSS OF VESSELS AND THEIR CREWS-CARDIFF Feb. 1 .- A schooner and two other vessels have been wrecked off Lundy Island. The crews of the three vessels were drowned, assistance being

THE TURKISH ARMY TO BE REORGANIZED. CONSTANTINOPLE. Feb. 1.—The German military officers in the employ of the Porte have drawn up a plan for the reorganization of the Turkian Army by which great improvements will be effected by retir ing a swarm of useless officers and devoting their pay to more useful purposes. It is understood the Sultan has expressed his entire approval of the plan.

BUSINESS FAILURES IN EUROPE. LONDON, Feb. 1 .- The Daily News in its financial article says: "The St. Petersburg banking house of Jacobson is reported as having suspended small provincial capitalists will be mainly affected," BERLIN, Peb. 1 .- Swiss newspapers announce that th firm engaged in the iron trade at Basle, whose failure was reported on Monday, is Paravicini & Co., and that their liabilities amount to several million francs.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES WITH SPAIN. LONDON, Feb. 1 .- The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says that the Cuban members of the Chamber of Deputies and a Democratic Deputy have proposed an amendment to the Tariff law so as to enable the most favored nation treatment to be granted. provisionally, to nations which show a disposition to conclude treaties of commerce. This is intended to enable the Government to renew negotiations with England and the United States.

THE PREVENTION OF COLLISIONS AT SEA. BERLIN, Feb. 1 .- In the Reichstag to-day Herr Sonnermann asked whether in consequence of the disaster to the steamship Cimbria the Government proposed to a ake any international arrangements to prevent collisions at sea. He advocated the introduction of the electric light for that purpose. Herr Scholz, reply-ing in his capacity as Federal Commissioner, said that the Government felt the same sympathy as the Nation with the sufferers by the recent disaster, and had also a sense of its responsibility. The Government could not immediately answer the interpolation, but would keep the subject in view. An official inquiry had been insti-tuted, and until a result is reached the Government must reserve its decision.

### PICKED UP AT SEA.

St. Johns, N. F., Feb. 1.-A dory contain ng two men got astray from the schooner Grace L Fears, of Gioucester, sixty miles west of Burgeo, last Thursday, and was picked up on Monday at Little River. One of the men named Thomas Walsh was dead; the

# FOREIGN NOTES.

London, Thursday, Feb. 1, 1883. A largely attended meeting was held to-day in the hall of the Scottish Corporation in this city. Among those present were Lord Archibald Campbell and other Scotch notabilities. A resolution was unanimously passed recommending the appointment of a commission to in-quire into the grievances of the crofters on the lale of Skye.

The Government of Denmark, in its representations to Prussia in regard to the position of the 2,500 Danish subjects in North Schleswig, Prussia, points out that by the Danish law all German Schleswig-Holsteiners inhabiting Denmark are specially exempted from military service.

A dispatch from Vienna says: "The Penal Code Co mittee in the Lower House of the Reichsrath has decided in favor of the maintenance of capital punishment." A dispatch from Neuchatel, Switzerland, says: "The Cantonal Government has issued a proclams demning the recent attacks here upon the 'Salvation Army' and the consequent discurbances, and exhorts the citizens to respect religious liberty and the right of public meeting."

A dispatch from Berlin says that the President of the Reichstag acknowledges the receipt of a further sum of 50,000 marks from New-York for the relief of the suf-ferers by the inundations in Germany. The Dublin Freeman's Journal says that the Land Corperation has reconstituted and will begin operations im-mediately.

The Portuguese bark Tide, Captain Louriero, from New-

the court will be out of mourning. Most of the distinguished guests who were prevented from coming here last week by the death of Prince Charles will be present at the ball?

# ISAAC H. VINCENTS DEFALCATION.

THE NEWS FROM ALABAMA. MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 1.-The Legislative Inestigation Committee will not report on the embezzlement of State Treasurer Vincent before to-

A gentleman of this city says that he took breakfast at Nashville on Tuesday morning with Vincent and that the latter said he was going to New-York. There have been no developments here.

MR. VINCENT'S DEALINGS IN COTTON. Frederick Wolffe, whose name was mentioned in the letter left behind by the fugitive State Treasurer of Alabama, sent the following dispatch

to the Governor of the State yesterday: to the Governor of the State yesterday:

I desire to correct some misrepresentations regarding Mr. Vincent's transactions through my Montgomery office. I have never had any transactions with Mr. Vincent except such as are on the books in my office in Montgomery. No remittances were ever made by him direct to me, nor did I ever borrow any money from him nor have any joint transactions in cotton or otherwise with him. Mr. T. L. Glimer, who has charge of my office, is instructed to give you or the committee any information you desire, and my books are open to you and the committee.

Mr. Wolffe sent a still more explicit dispatch to W. W. Screws, Secretary of State and editor of The Montgomery Advertiser.

In further explanation of his business relations with the defaulting State Treasurer, Mr. Wolffe said: "I have never had any joint account with Mr. Vincent; I never received from him a request for financial aid. He speculated in cotton, but all his transactions with me were conducted through my house at Montgomery. I have asked a full acunt from there, but, so far as I can judge from the papers in my possession, Mr. Vincent's losses n cotton speculation did not exceed \$50,000, if the profits which he received be deducted.

He speculated with other firms, I am told, and therefore may have lost altogether much more than that. Mr. Vincent was reputed in Montgomery to be wealthy, and nothing in his dealings with me led me to suppose that he was using the State's money. I became acquainted with him in 1876, when, I think, he was private secretary to the Governor. Mr. Vincent was always a 'bull,' no matter what the price of cotton was; he always thought that the price would go much higher. I have not seen him since October, when I was in Montgomery."

Two firms, E. R. Robertson & Co. and Farley & Co., solo and bought cotton for Mr. Vincent, but the orders came through Frederick Wolffe. It was said at their offices yesterday that all the transactions occurred before Mr. Wolffe opened an office in New-York. than that. Mr. Vincent was reputed in

### THE WESTERN SENATORSHIPS.

DWIGHT M. SABIN ELECTED IN MINNESOTA.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)
St. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 1.—On the seventh ballot in the Legislature to-day D. M. Sabin, of Stillwater, a member of the State Senate, was elected United States Senator, receiving 81 out of 135 votes cast, The Democrats went to him almost solidly, as did the supporters of Dunnell, Kindred and Sthers, Windom's friends stood by their man until the last, and when it became evident that Sabin would be elected, they made a desperate but vain effort to secure an adjournment.

Dwight M. Sabin was born in Connecticut in 1844. At an early age he went to Illinois, where his father engaged in farming on an extensive scale, but his health failing, he returned to Connecticut, where most of Dwight's youth was passed and where his father died. A few years later Mr. Sabin, having been obliged by ill health to abandon his aspirations for the legal profession, came to Minnesota and by business shrewdness as a contractor soon acquired a large fortune. He has at present large State Prison contracts and is said to be worth several millions. About a year ago a Northwestern car-manufacturing company, the most important corporation in the State, was organized, Mr. Sabin being the principal stockholder, president and manager. He has served several terms in the Legislature. Though not noted as a state man or an orator, he is one of the shrewdest d most successful political managers in the North west. He is a very genial, prepossessing man, and extremely popular with all classes.

NO CHANGE IN MICHIGAN. DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 1.-The first ballot for United States Senator in joint convention to-day resuited as follows: Ferry, 49; Palmer, 8; Burrows, 8; Cutcheon, 2; Lacey, 2; and Hannah, 1. The second and third ballots showed no material change. Willets, 7; Stout, 5: S. L. Witter, of Grand Rapids, 3

### THE TROUBLE AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 1 .- Matters remain the same at the Naval Academy as they closed last night. This morning there were among the usual orders two with lists of those cadets who were charged with muti-nous conduct and one other list of those charged with disorderly conduct. Their names could not be obtained.

These orders are not allowed to be seen and it is against orders to speak to a cadet. There was no cheering to day; that much of the mutiny has been stopped.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 .- The Secretary of the Navy expresses his opinion of the recent troubles at Annapolis as follows: "The disturbances and insubordination among the cadets at Annapolis will doubtless subside if the Superintendent is allowed to work out a result with the Superintendent is allowed to work out a result without interference. But if the cadets are encouraged to
persist by their parents and friends the dismissal of forty
or fifty may result. The great difficulty in the management of the Academy is that the boys and their relations
fail to realize that the school is not an ordinary seminary
of learning, where the students pay for the education
which they receive. If the boys expect the same privleges, liberties and easy life which they may have in an
ordinary academy they should resign and let their places
be filled by others willing unreservedly to commit themselves to the privations and labors of the Academy. So
far as the Department now understands the difficulties
at the Academy it will sustain the Superintendent, even
to the extent of dismissing the larger part of one of the
classes."

### NAVAL INQUIRY AT NEWPORT.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 1.-The Naval Court of Inquiry, of which Captain Ralph Chandler is president, assembled at the Torpedo Station, Newport, to-day, at the request of Passed Assistant-Laymaster Stephen Rand, jr., paymaster at the Station, whose de-tachment from duty had been asked by Captain Selftechment from duty had been asked by Captain Self-ridge, the commandant. The Captain and several other witnesses testified. Captain Selfridge stated that Rand had cestified to prices of certain goods as being those of the current market. Upon inquiry it was found that the prices certified to were in excess of others obtained by the superior officer. The inquiry will be continued to-morrow.

# EXPLOSION IN A POWDER MILL.

Boston, Feb. 1 .- Early this morning a wheel mill of the American Powder Company's works, at Acton, Mass, exploded with a terrible crash, shaking the Iwelling houses for many miles, and demolishing the wooden frame building in which the mill was situated, as well as damaging other buildings of the company. No workmen were killed or injured,

# A NOMINATION REJECTED.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 1.-The nomination of S. Davis Page to be Controller of Philadelphia was to day rejected by the Senate after being reported favorably from the committee.

# CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

SENTENCED FOR PASSING BAD MONEY.
TRENTON, N. J. Feb. 1.—Samuel Cushman, of Newark, who pleaded guilty to a charge of passing counterfeit money, has been sentenced to the State Prison for six months and to pay a fine of \$500.

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TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 1.—James McGuillard, exJustice of the Feace, of Washington Township, in the Criminal Court to-day pleaded guity to the charge of collecting
free from the county in factions criminal cases purporting to
have been tried before him last year.

have been tried before him last year.

A DISHONEST CLERK ARRESTED.

WILMINGTON, Del., Fab. 1.—Martin W. Culp, one of the Philadelphia Gas Trust clerks charged with forgery, was arrested this morning at the light-house at the mouth of the Christiana.

A BRAKEMAN KILLED.

SPRINGFIELD. Mass., Feb. 1.—William Carroll, a freight brakeman on the Boston and Albany italiroad, was killed in the yard at West Spr.ngfield this afternoon by falling under the wheels of a train.

### AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

### AN EXCISE BILL AGREED UPON.

THE NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN ASSEMBLYMEN ACCEPT A COMPROMISE BILL WHICH IS MADE TO APPLY TO CITIES THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

ROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, Feb. 1 .- The New-York and Brooklyn Assemblymen have agreed upon a bill to regulate the sale of liquor in their cities, and have graciously admitted beneath its beneficial provisions all the other cities in the State. The liquor-dealer is not to have his sensibilities shocked hereafter by summary arrest for disobeying the Excise law; if he disobeys it on any day except Sunday. For under this law a policeman on discovering that a liquor dealer is selling liquor on Sunday can summarily arrest him, but if the same dealer violates any of the commands of the Excise law on a week day, the police man must obtain a warrant for the arrest from a police

This arrangement is the result of a compromise be, tween certain Sabbatarians now here and Assemlymen who represent the llquor-dealing interest. For a month the New-York and Brooklyn Assemblymen have been attempt ing to draw up an Excise bill which would be satisfactory to them, to the liquor-dealers, to the temperance societies and to the Sabbatarians. Constantly what seemed irreconcilable differences of opinion arose. Two sub-committees have labored in vain to reconcile these differences. On Tuesday a third sub ommittee, consisting of Howe, Campbell and Miller, of New-York, and Henry and Taylor, of Brooklyn, was ap pointed. The Rev. Dr. Atterbury, of the "Sabbath Committee," of New-York, and ex-Judge Arnoux apfavor of maintaining the law in as strict a form, so far "Tim" Campbell urged that the "summary arrest" clause of the Excise law should be abolished. Mr. Howe asked Dr. Atterbury if he would be satisfied if summary arrests were made only on Sunday, and received a reply in the affirmative. Mr. Howe then told Mr. Campbell that he ought to hecept this compromise in behalf of the liquor-dealers. Campbell finally accepted the compromise. There was then a unanimous vote that the "three-bed clause" of the Excise law should be abolished. It was also resolved that the Commissioners of Excise should have the power of transferring any hecenses granted by them to sell fluour, from one place to another in their jurisdiction. This is an amendment of the Excise law long desired by the fluour dealers. "Tim" Campbell urged that the "summary arrest

is an amendment of the Excise law long desired by the liquor dealers.
These ideas were expressed in a bill which was subsequently presented to the entire body of Assemblymen from New-York and Brooklyn and approved by them. Mr. Horne intended to present the bill to the Assembly when that body first met this morning, but soon after his arrival at the Assembly Chamber he learned that the Assemblymen from the other cities of the State desired that its provisions should be applied also to their cities. An additional section was therefore written in the bill, making the act apply to every city in the State. In this shape the measure was submitted to the Assembly. Below is the complete bill:

\*\*Rectury 1.\*\* The respective Boards of Commissioners

is the complete bill:
action 1. The respective Boards of Commissioners
Excess shall, if all the other requirements of the
have been complied with grant licenses to any
son or persons to sell strong or spirituous Equors,
when and beer, to be drunk on the promises,
ther or not they keep or propose to keep an inn,
ern or hotel.

whether or not they keep or propose to keep an inn, tavern or hotel.

SEC, 2. The respective Boards of Commissioners of Excise shall have the power to transfer any license granted by them, respectively, from one place to another within their respective jurisdiction.

SEC, 3. No person or persons having a license to sell strong or spirituous liquors and wines, or wines, ale and beer, from a board of commissioners of excise or other body or person or persons authorized by law to grant or lesue such licenses, or the assistants, agents or other employes of such person or persons os discussed, shall be arrested for any alleged violation of the excise law or laws by any peace officer or other person without a warrant therefor based on allidavit duty issued according to law, except between the hours of I a. m. and midnight on Sundays, when the said violation shall be made in the presence of such officer or person.

SEC, 4. Section six of said act of April sixteen, eighteen hunored and fifty seven, entitled. Ah act to suppress intemperance and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, is hereby repealed.

quors," is hereby repealed. Sec. 5. This act shall apply to every city in this State. Sec. 6. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with his set are hereby repealed. Sec. 7. This act shall take effect immediately.

#### INCREASING NEW-YORK CITY'S EXPENSES. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE

ALBANY, Feb. 1-The Democrats of the Leglature are grabbing offices, putting up salaries and oppostug the abolition of useless offices: in a word, show they made a grab in the Assembly for all the patronage of the State buildings in Albany; to-day in the sam body they mereased the salaries of the policemen of New-York \$250,000 per annum, and in the Senate they

offered a stout resistance to Senator Pitts's bill abolishing the useless office of Canal Auditor. Speaker Chapin indeed throughout the morning, by his desire to expedite business, prevented the debate and amendment of several important bills that needed amendment. Mr. Howe, of New-York, refused to vote for Mr. Oakley's bill on the ground that it was unjust to put experienced and untried policemen on the same level so far as wages are concerned. Mr. Roosevelt declared that the bil was unconstitutional. Moreover, the Police Commissioners of New-York themselves only asked that the pay of policemen should be advanced to \$1,100. The bill would at once increase the expenses of the Police Department \$75,000 and ultimately \$250,000. The bill was passed by a vote of 80 to 23. Mr. Murphy's bill for the appointment of two police matrons for each police station-house in New-York was passed by a vote of 103 to 6. This will increase the city expenses \$60,000 yearly. vote of 103 to 6. This will increase the city expenses 500,000 yearly.

In the Senate the bill of Senator Pitts abolishing the office of Canal Auditor, uscless since the canals were made free, was opposed flereely by Senator Roberts, the bemocratic charman of the Canal Committee. The bill was finally ordered to a third reading.

#### FAVORING THE ADIRONDACK BILL. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, Feb. 1 .- Senator F. Lansing's bill prohibiting the sale of the 660,000 acres of land owned by the State in the Adirondack Wilderness was debated representing the counties wherein this land is situated attempted to have their counties exempted from its provisions. Mr. Boynton, of Essex County, especially insisted upon the adoption of an amendment covering this point. He drew upon bimself the wrath of Mr. De Witt. of Uister, who informed the Assembly that the lumbermen of the Adirondacks bougut the State lands, stripped them of valuable timber and then neglected to pay taxes on the lands.

neglected to pay taxes on the lands. It was the object of these men so to amend the bill that they could continue the practice. Ex-Judge Smith, of Herkimer, delivered the most eloquent and practical speech of the session in description of the beauty of the Adirondack forests. At the close of his speech the Assembly broke forth into loud applause.

Mr. Townsend, of Utlea, informed the Assembly that there were now on file at the Land Commissioner's office applications for 54,000 acres of the State's Adirondack lands. He then read a letter from Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour urging the passage of the bill as a measure of the highest State policy. Mr. Seymour declared that the rapid destruction of the State's forests was seriously affecting crops. Earnest speeches in support of the bill were also made by J. Wilton Brooks and Mr. Hawley.

Hawley.

The bill was ordered to a third reading without amend ment by an almost unanimous vote. Its final passage is assured beyond question, as it has already passed the Senate. It will, therefore, soon reach the Governor.

#### GENERAL LEGISLATIVE TOPICS. ALBANY, Feb. 1 .- In the Assembly to-day

the following were among the bills passed. Authoriz. ing the Common Council of Brooklyn to construct a dock at the foot of Pearl-st, (year 87, nays 30); and for the laying out of a new street from One-hundred-and-Fifty-second-st. and Ninth-ave. to Macomb's Dam lane, Among the bills introduced were the following: By

Mr. Clarke, increasing the salary of the Interpreter of the Court of General Sessions to \$2,000 a year, and by Mr. Burns, to strike out the provision of the existing

Mr. Burns, to strike out the provision of the existing law which limits the amount to be recovered by a relative of a person killed in an accident to \$5,000, and to allow such a relative to sue as for the loss of a limb.

The bill appropriating \$50,000 for the adult blind in the senate the following bills were introduced: By Mr. Alien, changing the name of the Chautanqua Lake Sunday-school Association to the Chautanqua Lake Sunday-school Association to the Chautanqua Assembly; by Mr. Boyd, incorporating the University Medical College Society of the City of New-York; Drs. John C. Draper, Alfred L. Loomis, William Darling, William H. Thompson, Charles lissice Pardee, J. Williston Wright, William M. Polk and Lewis A. Stemson are named as the incorporations, and the corporation is authorized to purchase and hold real and personal property to an amount not exceeding \$250,000; by Mr. Kiernan, providing that no banking corporation organized and doing business under laws of the United States, other than New-York State, which shall be taxed upon its capital business or depastis by virtue of the State where such bank is created, shall be tared upon its capital business or deposits by virtue of the New-York laws, nor shall any assessment of such tax not already paid be collected; by Mr. Browning, providing that hereafter the Captains of the Port of New-York shall receive an annual salary of \$5,000 and the Harbor Masters \$4,000; it shall be a misdemeasor for such officials to receive fees; also appropriating \$100,000 for the erection of an armory in \$5,000 and the Harbor Masters \$4,000; it shall be a misdemeasor for such officials to receive fees; also appropriating \$100,000 for the erection of an armory in the Field Civit Code which passed the Legislature last year but was not signed by the Governor.

The Senate passed the bill granting to the heirs of Nathan C. Winslow certain lands under the waters of the Niagara River at Buffalo.

A communication from the Regents of the University as unstees of the State Museum, in answer to a resolution of the Senate asking what additional accommodations are necessary for the collections on the Natural History of the State was received and referred. The communication recommends the passage of Mr. Lansing's bill to regulate the State Museum and to provide for its occupation of the State Hall.

Mr. Browning offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Canals to ascertain the extent to which the line of the New-York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad has been or is being constructed upon and along the canal property of the State near Fort Plain, by whom permission was given for such construction, the authority for the same and the considerations, pecuniary or otherwise, given or promised for such permission. The resolution was tabled until next Wednesday.

The Assembly Committee on Ways and Means reported

day.

The Assembly Committee on Ways and Means reported favorably to-night the Senate bill depriving the Commissioners of Emigration of \$100,000 of the \$200,000 granted them by the Legislature of 1882.

Mr. Clarke in the Assembly to-night introduced a bill extending the time for the building of an elevated rational in the annexed district of New-York to January 1, 1884.

### THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, Feb. 1 .- The Railroad Commissioners held their first meeting to-day. John O'Donnell took the oath of office yesterday, and obtained his commission from Governor Cleveland. John D. Kernan and William T. Rogers followed Mr. O'Donnell's example to-day. The Commissioners did nothing at their meeting except inspect about a thousand applications for the post of secretary of the commission.

### WORK OF COMMITTEES.

ALBANY, Feb. 1 .- The Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations will report favorably the following bills: Mr. Daly's bill providing for the laying of electric light, telegraph and telephone wires under-ground; Mr. Boyd's bill incorporating the University Medical College Society, of the State of New-York; Mr. Howe's bill for the relief of the Society for the Relief of Howe's only the relief of the society for the Redec the Widows and Children of Deceased Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of the State of New York. The Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation will report adversely Mr. Bailey's bill doing away with compulsory pilotage in the East River, and will report favorably the bill giving the Board of Aldermen and the Mayor of Brooklyn power to construct docks.

#### WESTERN UNION TAXES.

ALBANY, Feb. 1 .- In the Senate to-day a communication was received from the Attorney-Gen-eral and Controller relative to alleged evasion of the State laws requiring the payment of taxes by corporations and referring particularly to the Western Union Telegraph Company. The communication, which was read and referred, is in substance as follows:

Under the law of 1880 as amended in 1881 the Controller is authorized to collect from corporations doing each one per cent of dividends which it would pay upon its capital stock. This tax was due in November. The Western Union Telegraph Company at that time had not, it is alleged, paid its taxes, and, according to the dividend that it is said to have paid, it would owe the State about \$125,000 for taxes and would be liable to pay \$10,000 as a penalty for not paying them when due. pay \$10,000 as a penalty for not paying them when due. The Controller repeated to the Attorney-General that the Western Union Telegraph Company had not paid its taxes, and requested the Attorney-General to bring a suit at once to enforce their payment. A suit was brought to recover \$130,000 back taxes and ponalty. Papers were served upon the officers of the company. About the same time application was made by John Moore to dissolve the Western Union Company, alleging an illegal increase of capital stock to \$80,000,000. If the suit to recover \$130,000 for taxes, ctc., is allowed to be prosecuted, and that amount is recovered, it is questionable whether that will not be an adjudication that their capital of \$90,000,000 is valid, and thus prevent the action of Mr. Moore. The State authorities desire to know whether or not they shall enter judgment in \$130,000 back taxes and ask legislative action.

The counsel for the telegraph company make the fol lowing statement: The application of the Attorney-General to the Legislature for instructions as to his pro-ceeding against the Western Union Company in the suit of the people of the State, etc., to recover some \$121,000 taxes alleged to be due on the capital stock of \$50,000,000, is based upon a misconception. The summons and complaint were served on the company summons and complaint were served on the company January 4, 1882, and the appearance and answer of the company should have been followed in regular course on the 25th of January. By a simple oversight the company neglected to appear in time, the papers having been mislaid between the company's office and that of its counsel. On the occurrence of this default the Attorney-General supposed that it was intentional on the part of the company, and designed to bring about a ratification of the whole issue of stock by suffering the State to collect taxes upon it, and hence his request for instructions. The company has sent forward affidavits showing the fact of its oversight, and of its intention to proceed with the defence of the action in the usual course. No intention of raising any question of the kind surgestee, existed or occurred to the company, and it is advised by its counsel that a good defence to and it is advised by its counsel that a go he tax suit exists.

### THE NEW FIVE CENT PIECE ISSUED.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—The first issue of the new five cent pieces was made from the Mint to-day. One hundred and two thousand four hundred pieces sought and for five hours a constant stream of pur-chasers were at the distributing desk. The supply was exhausted long before the closing hour. The new coin will be struck off at the rate of \$5,000 per day.

### ARRESTED FOR TRYING TO BUY VOLES.

Petersburg, Va., Feb. 1.-Dr. George E. Rives, a physician, and an ex-member of the Virginia Legislature, was arrested to-day for attempting to buy ofes at the late election. Rives is a pronounced

### A FAMILY DYING FROM STARVATION.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 1 .- A horrible revenied to-day by the Ladies' Aid Society. One Leon-ird and his son were found dead in bed, his wife dying, and two young children in the last stages of starvation.

## FRAGMENTS OF WESTERN NEWS.

FRAGMENTS OF WESTERN NEWS.

THE MILLERS NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.
CLEVELAND, Feb. 1.—The Millers' National
Association to-day adopted a resolution instructing the
Executive Committee to make a settlement with claimants of patents when it can be made for a nominal sum.
FIGHTING A DUEL WITH AXES.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 1.—At Socorro, N. M.,
yesterday, Sheriff Simpson brought to town a mangled
Mczican as a prisoner. He and another Mexican, wno
were rivals, locked themselves in a room and fought
with axes. The man who was brought into town had
chopped his rival in a horrible manner, severing his
head from his body.

A VERDICT AGAINST C. W. & E. PARTRIDGE.

head from his body.

A VERDICT AGAINST C. W. & E. PARTRIDGE.
CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—The suit of P. F. Ryan
against C. W. & E. Partridge, the dry goods merchants,
was to-day decided in favor of Ryan, the hirry awarding
him \$11,450. Ryan was the manager of the firm's West
Side store, and some years ago was given a quarter interest in the profits. He was also to draw \$25 as week
and have the store rent-free. The firm tried to deduct
the \$25 per week and charge \$4,000 a year rent for the
store.

# TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

FOOTBALL DIRECTORS OF PRINCETON.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 1.—The following football directors were elected at the college today: Look and Blackwell, of the senior class, Harriman and Rugs, of the junior class, was chosen capital for next year.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 1.—The State Board of Edmeation held its annual meeting here this strenoon, Governor Ludlow, presiding. Officers were elected as follows: President, George C. Ludlow; rice, president, William A. Whitehead; State Superintendent, Elis A. Apgar.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 1.—Sammel Wakefield, colored, a State superintendent in 1874, and deputy navail officer until last December, when he was discharged, committed suicide to-day.

IRON WORKS CLOSED.

LANCASTER, Peun., Feb. 1.—The Safe Harbor Iron Works owned and operated by the Phasnix Iron Company, closed to day. The operatives will be transferred to other work of the company.

A NEW TRIAL REFUSED.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—In the case of James F. Brown, ex-storekeeper of the Annshouse, convicted of forgery and conspiracy, Judge Hare to-day said that he would not disturb the verdict.

gery and conspiracy, Judge Hare to-day said that he would not disturb the verdiet.

A DISHONEST SECRETARY SENTENCED.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. I.—Rudolph Guth, convicted of conspiracy to cheat the Firemen's insurance Company, of which he was secretary, was this morting sentenced to prison for eleven months, to date from the time of his commitment, which gives him one month yet to serve.

CHOSEN TO BE GRAND COMMANDER.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 1.—The State Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to-day elected deneral E. S. Osborne. of Wilkesbarre, Grand Commander.

ARRESTED FOR KICKING HIS WIFE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 1.—George blemiller, of Allegheny City, was arregated yesterday for cruelly treating his wife. Who was alck with typhoid fever. It is alleged that he kicked her and brutally abused his initiant. Mrs. Blemiller died has furth, and the attending physician gave a certificate of death from typhoid fever.

of death from typhoid fever.

A TRUST DECLARED VOID.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—Judge Allen, of the Supreme Court, gave a decision to-day in the equity suit of the New-England Trust and other companies against Caroline E. Hambilio, declaring the trust void. The respondence husband despatied in the companies 22,000 trust for his minor children, to prevent his wife from establing payment of \$20,000 in notes which he had given to her.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DEMONSTRATION AT THE COOPER UNION. ADDRESSES BY WILLIAM M. EVARTS, PETER COOPER, WILLIAM E. DODGE AND OTHERS.

The call for a mass-meeting of the friends of Protection issued by the New-York Assocition for the Protection of American Industry was answered last night by a large gathering at the Cooper Institute. Peter Cooper presided, made an address and introduced William E. Dodge, who assisted him in presiding. The principal speaker was the Hon. William M. Evarts, who spoke for more than an hour. Dexter A. Hawkins, of this city, and President Cyrus Hamlin, of Middlebury, Vt., also spoke. Resolutions recommending "American-built ships," "adequate protection to American industry," and the enactment of laws authorizing business corporations to pension faithful persons who had been long in their service, were adopted. An address to the people was ordered to be sent to every Senator and Congressman.

### THE MEETING AND THE SPEECHES.

The meeting was an extraordinary one in point of size as well as in the character and conduct of the audience. It is seldom that so large a number of persons get together to listen to argumentative addresses in the absence of all political excitement, and quite as seldom that so large a gathering, met under such circumstances, shows so much intelligence in appearance and action, and so much thoughtfulness in demeanor, A large percentage seemed to be skilled mechanics, but there were many persons of wealth and prominent positions in society, and a thin sprinkling of women, who listened to the argument of Mr. Evarts with unflag-

ging interest from beginning to end. Over three thousand people were in the hall when the advertised time of opening was reached. Every chair was occupied, and knots of men were grouped at each door and at the head of each aisle. Seated on the stage among others were the following men. many of whom acted as vice-presidents of the meet-

James Watson Webb,
Judge Noah Davis,
D. S. Martin,
O. D. Baltawin,
Francis R. Leggett,
Eitjur B. Hinstale,
Percy R. Pyne,
Andrew Fletcher,
J. E. Brinsmade,
Seth M. Millken,
Dwigat Townsend,
J. Reckendorfer,
Chester Griswold,
Francis Wetherbee,
Henty P. Budler,
W. P. Browne,
O. P. Burton,
James Redpath,
Dr. Davis,
George W. Dean,
James E. Serrell,
ber of these gentleme ingr Edward H. Ammidow Beujamin G. Clarke, Solon Humphreys, George B. Butler, Cnarles S. Smith, William L. Strong, James A. Burden, Cornelius N. Bilss, Alfred R. Whitney, Daniel F. Appleton, John Roach, William A. Gelletly, Selig S. Fisher, Dexter A. Hawkins,

The entrance of a number of these gentlemen esorting the venerable Peter Cooper was the signal for an enthusiastic outburst of applause, which subsided long enough to permit Mr. Butler to present Mr. Cooper as chairman of the meeting, and was then renewed with trebled vigor.

# REMARKS OF PETER COOPER.

Mr. Cooper, who seemed more than usually vig-orous, bowed his acknowledgements, then drew-some manuscript from his pocket and-

some manuscript from his pocket andin a clear, steady voice read as follows:

We have assembled, my friends, to cail your attention
to one of the most important subjects that can now claim
to one of the most important subjects that can now claim
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competition of that the At
we desire to bring upon our whole Nation a fate similar
to that which has fallen to the lot of Ireland, Turkey,
our tariff in a way that will induce the people to have
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# WHAT MR. DODGE SAID.

In concluding, Mr. Cooper called on William E. Dodge to perform his duties as chairman, and resumed his seat in the midst of applause. Dodge advanced, and remarking that he esteemed it a great honor to taken the place of his esteemed friend, the president of the meeting, he called on Mr. Butler to read the list of vice-presidents. Mr. Butler began to read the names printed in The TRIBUNE yesterday, bus stopped when part way down the list and moved the adoption of the list as printed in the newspapers. This was carried, whereupon Mr. Dodge

papers. This was carried, whereupon Mr. Dodge said:

It is time, fellsweltizens, that those who believe in the support of American manufactures and in sustaining the laboring interests of this country should let the country know what they believe and what they latend to do. One of the greatest dangers of the present time is the fact that the laboring classes throughout the country are made to believe that capital is oppressing them and standing in the way of their advancement, whereas the true fact is that the capital of the country is sustaining its labor. A gentleman approached me to-day on this subject. He said: "It is quite time this Nation should understand what free trade means; time that the rich capitalists and imanufacturers should understand that they should no longer stand in the way of those who wish to import from other countries cheaper than we can manufacture in this." I said thim: "Go with me to South Wales. Go with me at night into the great iron furnaces and see the puddlers working there with their clothes stripped off to their walst, while the Welsh girls are wheeling the hot pigs and helping, all for out a pittance of what we give to men in our iron works where we don't employ women and don't intend to. Go on the Sabbath and see these people in the same rough dress, washed perhaps, but still the same working-dress that we saw in the furnaces. Then go to some of the American iron works: go to Scranton, where I have often been—stand on the porch of a hotel on the Sabbath and see the laborers—Irish laborers, with their wives and families, well dressed as gentlemen and iadies, going to their Cathedral. Then ask whether we are prepared to take away that protection which enables these people to live thus respeciably. When we come down to free trade we shall be a different country from what we are now."

ADDRESS OF WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

ADDRESS OF WILLIAM M. EVARTS. Mr. Dodge ended his remarks by saying that he

had the great pleasure of asking-he would not say of introducing one so well known-his good friend Mr. Evarts to speak to the meeting. The name of the speaker and his presence were greeted with separate rounds of applause, which became speedily. hushed when Mr. Evarts prepared to speak. His

hushed when Mr. Evarts prepared to speak. His address was as follows:

Mu. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am very glad t at an organization that knows its own mind and its own plan and the reasons of the work that it proposes and its readiness to challenge all comers to galarsay its purposes and its doctrines and its objects, is presenting now to the attention of the country, turough public meetings, through public statements, through public meetings, through public statements, through definite and organized efforts, the great question of whether the labor of this country shall be protected, and the very simple question under our form of Government, where all political power is really lodged in the laboring classes—whether the laboring classes will protect themselves! [Applause.] I am quite sure, Mr. Chairman, that there is no one within the sound of my voice, that there is within the great numbers of our population in these great cities no one in any part of our country that knows the relation of men and things in this great metropolis that will ever doubt that a movement which you (turning to Mr. Coop.r) countenance, sir, by presiding over it at your advanced age has any other purpose than the good of your follow-citizens. [Applause.] The vulgar sneers about the protection of the laboriers by the rick, have no effect over the minds of the intelligent workingmen of this country. There are no classes in this country, itapplause.] There is no legislation in this country that fixes the condition of any man in it. [Applause.] that fixes the condition of any man in it. [Applause.]
There is no impediment to the laboringman's rising to be
the master of his eraft, the head of his industry, the Governor of his Sate, the President of the United States!
[Applause.] As far as I have observed, the rich men of
the country—mine-tenths of them—started in life as poor
men supporting themselves by their labor. Even where
there has been inherited wealth their inheritance did nos
go far back to ancestry who had not gained the foundation in the work of the laboringman. We have, we
know, ne distinctions under our institutions, but such

### PROTECTION A NECESSITY.